

REMEDY,
and competent to the cure of
any Vegetable
DISEASE,
composed of Plants which
are simple and therefore better
and more easily digested from
what may be compounded; and as
the PILLS are founded upon
it is in truth
and medicine cura this disease

PRINCIPLES,
the body it will be manifestly
exhausted—a persevering
direction, is absolutely certain
to be successful;

GETABLE PILLS
not the very best medicine in
ING PRINCIPLE,
y all medical and corrupt humors
and NATURAL MAN-
D PLEASURE,

driven from the body.

OXFORD PILLS, have
been found to be the best
of all the various medi-
cines popular, not one has given
such a permanent hold
as these. Not only do all who use it
recommend it in the strongest
terms, but it is the most astonishing success ex-

perienced by us.

Book and Job Printing

No. 23, Vol. 2, New Series.

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
George W. Gillett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AND DEALERS IN

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No. 7, Exchange Street,

Wm. C. BECKETT, } PORTLAND.

3m³⁰

THEODORA MYSERILLE

AS just returned from Boston, and offers a beau-

tiful assortment of

GETABLE PILLS.

are attaining great celebri-

ty parts of the United States,

and the public by the sale of

real reparation. Mr. Wright

and shows an array of cura-

cures confounding the virtue of his

Daily Times.

TABLET PILLS.

medicines of the day, we know

recommended for the "ills that

are sold at the depot of the

city, we know of, where they are used

discretion; and no longer ago

physician of this city, re-

quested to be in the com-

pany of the Quaker Medicines,

but it was only to be in

decomposing them. They are

in this respect, and the conse-

quences are now more exten-

sive.

but genuine medicine has on

VEGETABLE PILLS,

CREATIVE.)

in College of Health.

he label, will be found in each

the act of Congress, in the

the Clerk's Office of the

District of Pennsylvania."

that all who sell the genuine

Medicines, are now more exten-

sive.

It is well known to you, sir, that we had de-

termined upon no such inflexible adherence to

that exact demarcation as would have prevented us

from changing it, upon any reasonable evi-

dence that it did not, in every respect, meet the

requirements of the above stated proposition, in

relation to a perfect line of communication.—

But believing then, as we do now, that it did thor-

oughly all these requirements; and although it was, as we felt bound to say, the general and

confident expectation of the people of Maine that

any relinquishment on our part of jurisdiction

and territory would be, in part at least, compen-

sated from that strip or contiguous territory on

the West bank of the St. John; yet, when we

were solemnly assured that no such cession

could be made under his lordship's instructions,

we forbore to press for this reasonable and just

exchange, and contented ourselves with accept-

ing the limited right of navigation of the river,

as the only equivalent from Great Britain for the

territory and jurisdiction we offered to surrender.

And, as you remark, we offered not merely a

right of way on land for a similar easement on

the water, but the entire and absolute title to the

land, and jurisdiction of the large tract North

and East of the line specified.

It cannot be denied that it preserves to us a

frontier in a forest almost impenetrable on the

north, which would defend itself by its own nat-

ural character, and that, if any thing should be

deducted from the agricultural value of that por-

tion beyond the Madawaska settlements, on ac-

count of its ruggedness and its want of attraction

to settlers, much may be added to its value as a

boundary between the two nations.

The value of this tract to Great Britain, both

in a civil and military point of view, cannot be

overlooked. It gives her the route for the move-

ment of troops in war, and her mails and passen-

gers in peace, and is most particular important

in case of renewed outbreaks in her North Amer-

ican colonies. The assumption of jurisdiction

over which it has been maintained, are practical

evidence of the value attached to the tract by the

Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

We have alluded to these views of the value

and importance of this territory, not with any

design of expressing our regret that we thus of-

fered it, but to show that we are fully aware of

all the views and circumstances affecting the

question, and that we duly appreciate the far see-

ing sagacity and prudence of those British states-

men who so early attempted to secure it as a ces-

sion, by negotiation, and the suggestion of equiva-

lents.

The answer of Lord Ashburton to your note

of the 5th instant contained a distinct rejection

of our offer, with a substantial withdrawal of his

claim to any territory south of the river St. John,

but not modifying the claim for the relinquish-

ment, on the part of Maine and the United States,

of all north of that river. Our views in refer-

ence to many of the topics in his lordship's re-

ply we have had the honor heretofore to communi-

cate to your note of the 16th instant; and to

that answer we would now refer, as forming an

important part of the negotiation, and as containing

our refusal indicated. We are now called upon

to consider the final proposition made by

through the Government of the U.S. for our con-

sideration and acceptance. The line indicated

may be shortly defined as the line recommended

by the King of the Netherlands, and in addition

thereto of strip of land, at the base of the high-

lands, running to the source of the southwest

branch of the St. John. The examination and

consideration of all other lines, which might bet-

ter meet our views and objects, have been pre-

cluded by the declaration, and other plenary evi-

dence we have, that the line specified in your

communication is the most advantageous that can

be offered to us; and that no one of less extent, so

yielding in fact less to the other party, can be

deemed admissible. We are, therefore, brought

to the single and simple consideration of the

question, whether we can, consistently with our

views of our duty to the State we represent, ac-

cept the proposition submitted by you.

With this understanding the undersigned, af-

ter once decided to yield, upon the most liberal terms,

this long-sought convenience, and they indulged

the confident expectation that such concession

would at once meet all the wants and wishes of

English government, and bring the mission to a

speedy and satisfactory close. When, therefore,

we were met at the outset by a proposition which

required the cession on our part of all the terri-

tory north of the St. John river, and enough of

the territory on the south to include the Madaw-

aska settlement, extending at least fifty miles

up that river, with no other equivalent to us than

the limited right to float timber down that river,

and to the United States the small tract adjacent

to the forty-fifth parallel of latitude in other

States, we could not but express our regret to be

thus, as it were, repelled. But regarding this,

rather as the extreme limit of a claim, subject

to notwithstanding the strong language of Lord

Ashburton, to be restrained and limited, we deemed

it proper, in our communication of the 6th instant,

in fixing on this line, to include the Madaw-

aska settlement, extending at least fifty miles

up that river, with no other equivalent to us than

the limited right to float timber down that river,

and to the United States the small tract adjacent

to the forty-fifth parallel of latitude in other

States, we could not but express our regret to be

thus, as it were, repelled. But regarding this,

rather as the extreme limit of a claim, subject

to notwithstanding the strong language of Lord

Everything for
publish the follow
Benton, which is
the present con
is organizing an
principles, policy
To the Editors

tion and justice, forbids me to anticipate the possibility of the failure of our endeavors applied with sincerity to this purpose.

With this view of the case, therefore, although not unprepared to enter into the general argument, I abstain from so doing from the conviction that an amicable settlement of this vexed question, so generally desired, will be thereby best promoted. But, at the same time, some opinions have been industriously circulated throughout this controversy, and in some instances by persons in authority, of a description so much calculated to mislead the public mind, that I think it may be of service to offer a few observations.

I do not, of course, complain of the earnest adherence of partisans on either side to the general arguments on which their cause is supposed to rest; But a position has been taken, and facts have been repeatedly stated, which I am sure the authorities of the Federal Government will be abundantly able to contradict, but which have evidently given rise to much public misapprehension. It is maintained that the whole of this controversy began in 1814; that up to that period the line as claimed by Maine was undisputed by Great Britain, and that the claim was avowedly founded on motives of interest, to obtain the means of conveniently connecting the British Provinces. I confine these remarks to the refuting this impression, and I should, indeed, not have entered upon the controversy, even on this, if it did not appear to involve in some degree a question of national sincerity and good faith.

The assertion is founded on the discussions which preceded the treaty of peace signed at Ghent, in 1814. It is perfectly true that a proposal was submitted by the British plenipotentiaries for the revision of the boundary line on the northeastern frontier, and it was founded on the position that it was desired to secure the communication between the provinces, the precise delineation of which was at that time imperfectly known.

The American plenipotentiaries, in their first communication from Ghent to the Secretary of State, admit that the British ministers disclaimed any intention of acquiring an increase of territory, and that they proposed the revision for the purpose of preventing uncertainty and dispute—a purpose sufficiently justified by subsequent events.

Again, in their note of the 14th of Sept. 1814, the British ministers remind those from America that the boundary line has never been ascertained, and that the line claimed by America, which interrupted the communication between Halifax and Quebec, never could have been in the contemplation of the parties to the treaty of peace in 1813.

The same view of the case will be found to pervade all the communications between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Ghent. There was no attempt to press any cession of territory on the ground of policy or expediency; but the precise geography of the country was not known, it was notorious at the time that different opinions existed as to the boundary likely to result from continuing the north line from the head of the river St. Croix. This appears to have been so clearly known and admitted by the American plenipotentiaries, that they, in submitting to the conference the project of a treaty, offer a preamble to their fourth article in these words: "Whereas neither that part of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Conneautic river, has yet been ascertained," &c.

It should here be observed that these are the words proposed, not by the British, but by the American negotiators, and that they were finally adopted by both in the 5th article of the treaty.

To close my observations upon what passed on this subject at Ghent, I would draw your attention to the letter of Mr. Gallatin, one of the American plenipotentiaries, to Mr. Secretary Monroe, on the 25th Dec. 1814.

He offers the following conjecture as to what might probably be the arguments of Great Britain against the line set up by America: "They hope that the river which empties into the Bay de Chaleurs in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has its source so far west as to intervene between the head waters of the St. Johns, and those of the streams emptying into the St. Lawrence: so that the line north from the river St. Croix will first strike the heights of land which divide the waters emptying into the Atlantic ocean (river St. Johns) from those emptying into the *Gulf* of St. Lawrence (river de Chaleurs) and afterward the heights of land which divide the waters emptying into the *Gulf* of St. Lawrence (river de Chaleurs) from those emptying into the river St. Lawrence; but that the said line never can, in the words of the treaty, strike any spot of land actually dividing the waters emptying into the Atlantic ocean, from those which empty into the river St. Lawrence."

So obvious an argument in opposition to the line claimed by America could not escape the known sagacity of Mr. Gallatin. I state it not for the purpose of discussing its merit, but to show that, at Ghent, not only the fact was well known that this boundary was a matter in dispute, but that the argument respecting it had been weighed by the gentlemen so eminent in its subsequent discussion.

Indeed the fact that the American ministers made the disputed question a matter for reference, by a treaty afterward ratified by the President and Senate, must to every candid mind be sufficient proof that it was generally considered to be involved in sufficient doubt to entitle it to such a mode of solution. It cannot, possibly, be supposed that the President and Senate would have admitted, by treaty, doubts respecting this boundary, if they had been heard of for the first time through the pretensions of the British plenipotentiaries at Ghent.

If the argument or assertions which I am now noticing, and to which I studiously confine myself had not come from authority, I should owe some apology for these observations. The history of this important controversy is too well known to you, sir, and stands but too voluminously recorded in your department, to make them necessary for your own information.

The repeated discussions between the two countries and the repeated project for settlement which have occupied every succeeding administration of the United States, sufficiently prove how unfounded is the assertion that the doubts

and difficulties respecting this boundary had their first origin in the year 1814. It is true that down to that time, and indeed to a later period, the local features of the country were little known, and the different arguments had in consequence not assumed any definite form; but sufficient was known to both parties to satisfy them of the impossibility of tracing strictly the boundary, prescribed by the treaty of peace in 1813. I would refer in proof of this, simply to American authorities and those of the very first order.

In the year 1802, Mr. Madison, at that time Secretary of the State for the United States, in his instructions to Mr. Rufus King, observed that the difficulty in fixing the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, "arises from a reference in the treaty of 1813, to highlands which it is now found have no definite existence." And he suggests the appointment of a commission, to be jointly appointed, "to determine on a point most proper to be substituted for the description in article II of the treaty in 1813. Again, Mr. President Jefferson, in his message to Congress, on the 17th October, 1803, stated that "a farther knowledge of the ground in the northeastern or northwestern angles of the United States has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territory and ours, in those points, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution." These opinions of two most distinguished American statesmen gave rise to a convention of boundary, made in London by Rufus King and Lord Hawkesbury, which from other circumstances, which it is not necessary to refer to, was not ratified by the Senate.

I might farther refer you on this subject to the report of Judge Sullivan, who acted as a commissioner of the United States, for settling the controversy with Great Britain, respecting the true river St. Croix, who says, "the boundary between Nova Scotia and Canada was described by the King's proclamation in the same mode of expression as that used in the treaty of peace—Commissioners who were appointed to settle that line have traversed the country in vain to find the highlands designated as the boundary."

With these known facts, how can it possibly be maintained that doubts about the boundary arose for the first time in the year 1814?

I need not pursue this subject farther. Indeed, it would have been useless to treat of it at all with any person having before him the records of the diplomatic history of the two countries for the last half century. My object in advertizing to it is to correct an error arising, I am ready to believe, not from any intention to misrepresent, but from want of information, and which seemed to be sufficiently calculated to make some reputation useful toward promoting the desired friendly and equitable settlement of this question.

We believe the position maintained by us on the subject of this boundary to be founded in justice and equity; and we deny that we have been determined in our pretensions by policy and expedience. I might, perhaps, fairly admit, that those last mentioned considerations have prompted in some measure, our perseverance in maintaining them. The territory in controversy is (for that portion of it at least which is likely to come to Great Britain by any amicable settlement,) as worthless for any purpose of habitation or cultivation, as probably any tract of equal size on the habitable globe, and if it were not for the obvious circumstance of its connecting the two powers, as the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Conneautic river, has yet been ascertained," &c.

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The repeated discussions between the two countries and the repeated project for settlement which have occupied every succeeding administration of the United States, sufficiently prove how unfounded is the assertion that the doubts

and equivalents as might be thought just and equitable. And in reply to Mr. Webster's invitation to the undersigned, to fix some time for their conference upon this subject, he begs to propose to call on Mr. Webster, at the Department of State, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for this purpose, should that time be perfectly convenient to Mr. Webster.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure Mr. Webster of his distinguished consideration.

Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. &c.

Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 17, 1842.

The Secretary of State will have great pleasure in seeing Lord Ashburton at 12 o'clock to-morrow, as proposed by him.

[To be continued.]

DEVELOPMENTS.

No additional evidence was needed to convince intelligent men of the fraud committed on the people in the Presidential election of 1840; but Mr. Wise and the Madisonian are disclosing some particulars which ought not to escape public attention. In an editorial article of yesterday, the Madisonian, in effect, makes the following statements, viz:

"That John Tyler, late in the winter of 1839, or early in the spring of 1840, was consulted by certain individuals as to his opinion with respect to a United States Bank; that, in answer, he addressed a letter to Hon. Henry A. Wise, stating it as his opinion that a Bank of the United States was unconstitutional, and that he never could sanction the incorporation of one, without an alteration of the Constitution."

"This letter was exhibited to all the leading Whigs in Congress, for their perusal, and for their advice as to the expediency of its publication; and they deprecated, most eloquently, any revelation of its contents to the public, for fear it might hurt the ticket, where the question of a United States Bank was popular."

There are two aspects in which the facts here disclosed illustrate the character of Whiggery.

First, the concealment of John Tyler's opinion from the people, lest the truth should hurt the ticket!" This was a fraud on such of the people as were in favor of a bank.

Secondly, the conduct of the leading Whigs towards John Tyler, in charging him with bad faith and treason to the whig party for his veto of the bank bills, when they had his written declaration, made before the election, that he considered a Bank of the United States unconstitutional!

The Madisonian says, some of those very members of Congress who strongly protested against Mr. Tyler's wish for the publication of his letter, are the same persons who now most loudly attack him with the charge of gross inconsistency of opinion, and treachery in connection with Whiggery."

These facts tend to exonerate Mr. Tyler. It now appears that he not only avowed his opinion in writing, but wished it published. His error was in not making known those opinions himself—He should not have remained the quiet instrument of those whom he knew to be practicing a fraud on the public, by withholding his opinions, as well as those of General Harrison, from "the public eye." For that error, he is now punished by the abuse of the knaves whom he suffered to use him; but, compared with them, history will pronounce him an angel of light.

In the following statement, the Madisonian makes important disclosures in reference to a later period, which further illustrate the character of Whiggery, viz:

"John Tyler, President of the U. States, so far from using the question of a Bank or no Bank as a means to forward his re-election, distinctly and emphatically announced to his first Cabinet his cheerful willingness to declare his intention of retiring after the close of the first term, so that his settled conviction of the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of a Bank should not be interpreted into a desire to propitiate the popular sentiment to his support—and that his Cabinet dissuaded him from any such expression of his independent, honest feeling."

"A committee of the members of the present Congress waited on Mr. Cushing and requested him to state to the President, that the question of a United States Bank should no longer be agitated, if he (the President) would promise to retain the Cabinet as it was constituted by General Harrison."

What will be thought, after this disclosure, of those members of the 'first cabinet' who resigned, charging the President with duplicity on this very subject?

But the last item lays bare the character of Whiggery. "Men, not principles," should be their motto. They were willing to give up that great Whig principle—the National Bank—if only the original cabinet could be retained!

Office was preferred to principle. The cabinet were willing, for the sake of office, to give up a bank. But when they could not get a promise of being retained in office, they resigned, to avoid being turned out, and made themselves the victims of principle!

This is whiggery all over. False, treacherous, selfish, and unprincipled—by concealing its principles, it gained power; and to keep it, was ready

to abjure them; but when by such means, the end cannot be attained, it becomes all at once the pure and disinterested lover of principle, sacrificing office for its sake.

But why were the Whigs so anxious to retain Harrison's cabinet? For this plain reason:

"With one exception it was a CLAY Cabinet. It was constructed to give Henry Clay the benefit

of all the domestic patronage of the Government in a contest for the succession. Butcher Ewing, and his associate Granger, were to place all the offices of the Treasury and Post Office in the hands of Mr. Clay's most unscrupulous partisans. Ewing was performing his bloody work without mercy or remorse; and Granger has boasted in Congress that he decapitated 1,700 postmasters in his short reign, and in one year would have added 3,000 more to the list. To finish this work for the benefit of Henry Clay, the Whigs of Congress desired to keep the butchers in office, and to accomplish it, offered to give up the bank! For this price, they were ready

to sell their principles, and to barter away "Whig measures;" but the Captain declined the bargain! It was then that "head him or die" became the Whig motto; and we have seen a nine months' regular session of Congress, besides several months "extra," chiefly spent in this profligate game.

The Madisonian promises further disclosures, and we bid it God speed. While it is wiping wicked aspersions from the character of President Tyler, it is doing justice to an outraged people, and furnishing authentic materials for a history of the Whig party.—*Globe*.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 11, 1842.

A GLANCE AT THE OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.

The tariff has been looked upon in some quarters as the harbinger of improved trade in all directions, although no one has undertaken to show, by what possible operation the means of the people to purchase goods at higher prices can be improved by it. The mere fact, that, with markets glutted with goods of all descriptions, foreign and domestic, tariff has been passed prohibiting the future introduction of some of those goods, produces no positive benefit to the people at large, nor does it give any immediate relief to the manufacturers. It only holds out to the latter, the hope that, in future years, after the present stock of goods shall be consumed, they may obtain at least present prices for those which hereafter may be manufactured. This, in regard to trade, is the whole length and breadth of the tariff. In regard to revenue, it will most undoubtedly diminish the customs.

The effect of the new tariff will be in a degree, by excluding foreign goods that might come here in exchange for produce, to diminish the foreign market, and by retaining the surplus produce at home, sink the value of the whole crop to a fearful extent. In 1840, 600,000 barrels of flour were sent to England, in exchange for iron and cloths, or rather iron and cloths were sent here and the flour taken in payment and carried back. That method of disposing of the surplus is now checked greatly by the tariff, and the farmers are called upon to pay higher prices for all the people use, and all the clothes they wear.

The manufacturers have promised the farmers that, if the tariff was imposed, they would buy more flour and pork at higher prices. Let us see what chance there is of such an event. Abbott Lawrence, Esq., proprietor of a factory at Lowell, which employs 1,200 females, average wages \$2.00 per week;—and 200 males, average wages \$4.00 per week. They manufacture 210,000 yards of cotton cloth per week. Assuming that the average cost of the goods manufactured by Mr. Lawrence is 12 cents per yard, the weekly value is \$26,400. By the tariff, this value is raised 30 per cent, \$7,950—equal at present rates 1,700 barrels of flour. Now will Mr. Lawrence and the 1,200 people in his employ, eat an additional 1,141 barrel of flour, each per week, because the farmers, through the interpretation of the Government, are obliged to pay them 30 per cent more for the goods they manufacture? If they do not eat more bread in order to reduce the supply, will they voluntarily give \$2.00 per barrel above the market price, for what they do eat? It is impossible that the farmers will allow themselves to be exploited by such a pretence! The fact is that in this country the shipping, commercial and agricultural interests are identical. The farmers and planters produce more than the United States can consume, and they must find a foreign market for the surplus; and in so doing they must receive the commodities of the foreign market in payment. Precisely to the extent to which they do this, will the shipping and commercial interests prosper, and as their interests acquire wealth in traffic, will the home manufacturers readily prosper. They must follow their customers and not attempt to lead them.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

As this able statesman and honest patriot is to visit the north in November, we hope the Democracy of Portland will take early steps to invite him to this city. It would be a matter of profound gratification to the sterling men of the east to see and shake hands with him.

JOHN C. CALHOUN has ever been true to the cause of the masses. There is not a particle of aristocracy in his feelings or sentiments. We always knew where to find him, and that in every emergency he is trustworthy. The nation may well be proud of him for his single-hearted democracy, while the intellect of all lands may be equally proud of his commanding abilities.—*Portland American*.

We cordially unite with our Portland friends in the hope that Mr. Calhoun may visit Maine while at the North. No man in our whole country unless he be old Hickory himself, could gather together such immense crowds of hard-fisted Democrats, to see and to hear, as this great Statesman and Orator. No man can boast in this country of having retained through every vicissitude the confidence of the people of his own State so long and with so great unanimity as Mr. Calhoun. He carried South Carolina for Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election against the influence of such men as Senator Preston and General Thompson, with only ten dissenting votes. With the same influence against him, he was reelected to the U. S. Senate with the unanimous vote of the Legislature of South Carolina. We believe this case stands unparalleled in the history of our Republic.

We would again express the hope that the people of Maine may have an opportunity to see and hear a Statesman that any nation at any age might well be proud of.

FEDERAL COMPLIMENT.—The United States Gazette, in speaking of the recent Democratic triumph in Maine, says:—"Almost every thing proper and decent is prostrated, just as the track of a whirlwind through a forest is marked by the destruction of the trees."

That's what we call a genuine, unadulterated, old-fashioned federal sentiment. Guess the Editor didn't feel well.

The Hon. George McDougal is recommended by the Democratic party of South Carolina, for the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Preston, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

Metallic Lead.—Mexican metallic lead is to be

ER'S SPEECH.

in Funeral Hall, Boston
It was reported he would
be exposed in open hostility
of Mr. Clay, and not less
cause of nearly the entire
He insists that all the expect-
ancy of 1816 might have been,
that bad temper and ill con-
tended the breach between the
selected him; that instead of
able, Mr. Clay and his ad-
vocates about proposed changes
can never be accomplished;
the course of events had been
al spicen and personal ambi-
tious, rather than by any sincere
reform promised to the
Webster refuses to embark
Mr. Tyler, and holds the
power responsible for the past
measures. He condemns
the issue with the President at
the control of the States
branches by the proposed
distinctly, but still clearly ex-
plained in his position in respect
to that measure, and eventually
dependent upon democratic
conventions Congress for refus-
al's plan of Exchequer, which
will all that his party have ev-
er done to the currency.

Everything for the Cause—Nothing for Men. We
publish the following manly and patriotic letter of Mr.
Benton, which is deserving of particular attention at
the present conjuncture, when the anti-popular party
is organizing another desperate crusade against the
principles, policy and dignity, if not the very existence
of free government.—Washington Spectator.

To the Editors of the *Osage Valley*:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1842.

Gentlemen—I have to make you many thanks for your kind and friendly feelings, in wishing to bring me forward as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but, at the same time, I have to remind you that I have constantly refused to permit my name to be brought forward for that office; and, during the last summer, gave a formal and public answer to that effect, to the call upon me by a most respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia. I enclose you a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, and of my answer, and request that you will publish them in your paper, along with this note, that all room for mistake or misapprehension on this point may be obviated. My hope and belief is that the democracy will be successful at the next election, and I mean to do my part to make it successful, and for that purpose to practice upon my own motto—"Everything for the cause—nothing for men."

Very respectfully,

Your obliged fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Heroes of the Revolution.—There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the revolution on the pension list over one hundred years of age.—The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union county, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PLATFORM.

The New York correspondent of the Madisonian, uses the following language:

"The friends of Mr. Tyler and the Democratic party are 'one and indivisible.' The opinions of all sections of that party agree as regards measures, and as there is no Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the field, there is no heartrending amongst them, no petty jealousies to distract their attention or divide their energies from the great work of putting down the common enemy. They waive all discussions upon minor points till that glorious consummation is attained. Thus the line is once more clearly drawn, as in the days of Jefferson, between FEDERALIST and DYSMOPOLY, we shall hear no more of 'armed neutrals.' There are now but two parties; each occupies distinct ground, and, exclaiming, 'he that is not for me is against me.' The position of the one has long been defined, and Mr. Clay has, within a few days, indicated the present views of the other. According to his dictum, which is law in his faction, 'A Bank or the Union, States, Another of the Two' (two,) 'or neither,' is to be considered the watchword of the enemy. Why not have lumped these 'colors' in the single sentence, 'Abrogation of the Constitution.' Could there have been a happier synonym?"

The Madisonian abounds with matter of the same kind, editorial, communicated, and selected. For the present we have no further comment to make upon it, except to inquire, how it proposes to square the position of Mr. Webster with the principles he laid down. He is not only a professed "friend of Mr. Tyler," but occupies the first place in the cabinet. In his opinions "agree as regards measures," with those of the "Democratic party," and has become with them, "one and indivisible." Does the ultra federalism of his Fanueil Hall speech, put him, in the estimation of the Madisonian, on the democratic side of "the line" which "is more clearly drawn, as in the days of Jefferson, between FEDERALIST and DEMOCRAT?"—Augusta Age.

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GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you no APPETITE? Do you not relish what you eat? Then use these BITTERS. They will also greatly assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They contain Extract of Senna, Sassafras, and numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—As all strong rum remedies, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, and cannot fail to excite the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELO-DOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physician in the United States rank higher than any other competitor in its qualities for the following complaints—Dyspepsia, Gout, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramps, Numbness, stiffness, &c. They be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the Hulibratric remark:

"That the pleasure is great."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or \$2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

AS ALSO ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of root and aromatic herbs—In flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it equally stimulates the spirits, and removes dullness; it is of excellent service in Convulsions. In cases of Catarrh or Cold in the head, a pinch or two at night, effectually removes obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Secretary persons will find it a cheering relief from ennu and headache.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society, in London, of the Medical Society in France, and Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle. Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill. 6m1

A NATURAL REMEDY,
Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of
every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health. These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE, viz corrupt humor, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,
by clearing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that the constitution is not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humor (the root of disease) in an easy and NATURAL MAN-

NER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body. The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction as obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably feel its effects, and recommend it, in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pill is not confined to any one nation, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the world.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pill.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend, for "the ill that flesh is heir to," than the "Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston." In several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction, and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard a eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. "There is to be in the community a great repute to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was remarkable to the public that M. D.'s constantly denounce them. These are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE.)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "Entered according to the act of Congress, in the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania," The public will always remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health, and that Peddlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be made liable to

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B.—Buy of none except the following regularly appointed AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Parish, Ephrata, Lancaster; Buckfield; Windsor Hall, Hartford; John Bell, Oxford; Wm. E. Goodnow, Norway; Chas. Duncoll, Wm. J. Weston, Welchville; Wm. Cousins, Palmer; Joseph Freeman, Union Corner; James P. Davis, Danville; John B. Jones, Lewiston; Fales; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

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Last Call!

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons in whom it deems fit to them by note or account, that unless some arrangement is made by the first of October, the demands will be left for collection.

HAMMOND & HARLOW,

Paris, Sept. 5, 1843.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further progress of disease in the body. Its powers of life are not already exhausted. When human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a known effect, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTED DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers, is, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we prevent! Cold, Bilious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

They are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all power of the removal of disease, whether chronic or transient, is given to it.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the most dreadful ravages of death have laid bare ligaments and bones, and where all appearance, no human means could give life, have patients, by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devonring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeiters, HEAD WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine

Brandreth's Pills, contain

15 00 LETTERS!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeits of BRANDRETH Brandreth's Pill, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of a large part of the United States and British Provinces, Many physicians, and especially by the above mentioned Agents, have employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patterns of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper on which they are printed is previously printed with Red ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to defy competition; the top and the under label each contain the words BENJ. H. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, written in red ink nearly two-hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B. Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being facsimiles of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to insure which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, contain two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B. Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being facsimiles of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to insure which is forgery.

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